

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 5993. 號五十四月四年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

日一廿月三年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWANSON, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Swatow, & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co. Manilla, C. HENNING & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 26TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1863.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. COADES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price \$5.

Shanghai, KELLY & Co.

Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procurator.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

R. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr E. COMBANTIN is authorized to sign by procurator in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwan.

P. F. DA SILVA.

Formosa, April 1, 1876. my1

NOTIFICATION.

IT is herewith notified that a Custom House has been established at HOI-HOW (海口), the Treaty Port of KIUNGCHOW (瓊州), and has been opened for transaction of Business under this day's date.

H. O. BROWN,

Commissioner of Customs.

Kiungchow Customs, Hoi-how, April 1, 1876. my8

Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER by Mr C. C. BOJESSEN, who has been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. SUANSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the use above Company's Station at this Port from this date.

CARL CHR. BOJESSEN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL AGENCY of the Company has been opened in LONDON, under the management of Mr WALTER SCHMIDT, at 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

By Order,

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 28, 1876. ap28

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WUTHER-SPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WUTHER-SPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BREXTON,

29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor.

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIX BOILERS for Spanish Men-of-War will be RECEIVED at this Consulate until the 22nd April next, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it exceed the price fixed by Government and do not agree with the Form, Conditions, and Plans, which will be exposed at the Office of the Consulate every working day from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

A. FARAUDO, Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap22

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Banks will close for Public Business on GOOD FRIDAY, the 14th, and EASTER MONDAY, the 17th Instant.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," C. MORLAND KERR, Actg. Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," THOMAS FORREST, Actg. Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," CHAS. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Actg. Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.," R. H. SANDEMAN, Actg. Manager.

Hongkong, April 12, 1876. ap17

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jc24

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jc24

THE HONGKONG TEMPERANCE HALL, in Stanley Street, will be opened on EASTER MONDAY, the 17th Inst.

Tea will be served at 7 p.m., for Sailors, Soldiers, and others, and there will be an Entertainment, consisting of Music, Speeches, Readings, &c., at which Admiral Ryder has kindly consented to take the Chair, at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had at the HALL or at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

Donations of Books to form a Library will be gladly accepted by the Committee.

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap17

WANTED.

AN Experienced European FEMALE to accompany a Family with 3 Children to England. Terms, a free Passage.

Applications to be sent to the Office of this paper, addressed "A. B. C."

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. my11

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 58.

CHINA SEA.

REKESIS ROCK BEACON.—NINGPO DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Nemois Rock Beacon, No. 26 of the 1876 List of Chinese Lights, Buoys and Beacons, has been carried away and that it will be temporarily replaced by a Red Buoy moored off the Reef extending to the N.E. of the most easterly point of Ta Yew Island.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, April 5, 1876. ap16

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany).

Sole Agents for China, F. PEIL,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, CHIOCHIN (Canton).

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY NEXT,

the 17th April, 1876, at Noon,—

By order of the Mortgagees.

WOODEN LIGHTER—Official No. 64120;—Length 81 feet, Breadth 20 feet, Depth of Hold 8 feet, Gross Tonnage 94½ tons; Carrying Capacity about 150 tons Dead-weight, with all Fittings, &c., as she lies in the harbour.

WOODEN LIGHTER—Official No. 64121;—Length 61½ feet, Breadth 16½ feet, Depth of Hold 6 feet, Gross Tonnage 43½ tons; Carrying Capacity about 50 tons Dead-weight, with all Fittings, &c., as she lies in the harbour.

(On account of the concerned.)

One Large Iron Life BOAT.

One Large Ship's BOAT.

Saved from the wreck of the Steamer "Glengyle."

At present lying off Messrs J. INGLIS & Co.'s premises, Wanchoi.

The Lighters and Boats will be moored off Ice House Lane, where the Sale will take place.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap17

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 17th Instant, at 2 p.m.,—

The Chinese Junk

"KUM-SUN-SING,"

of 2,200 piculs Carrying Capacity.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr., Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 12, 1876. ap17

NAVAL STATION, MACAO.

ON the 19th April, 1876, at 1 o'clock p.m., the Gunboat CAMOENS, her Mast, Hull, &c., as already advertised, will again be put up for Sale by Public Auction, the bids commencing from the Upset Price obtained at the Sale held on the 10th Instant, viz. \$2,160.

MANOEL CESARIO PEREIRA,

Secretary of Council.

Naval Station, Macao, April 11, 1876. [ap19]

Shipping.

Steamers.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "SUNDA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Hindostan with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "HINDOSTAN"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain BRESIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 16th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap16

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Calling at YOKOHAMA.

The Departure of the S. S. "QUANGSE"

is unavoidably postponed until MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap17

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "ANTENOR"

will be despatched on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876. ap18

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, OLEVA, LAND BAY, BOWER and KEPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN"

will be despatched as above about the 20th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap20

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "NESTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 7, 1876. ap20

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Steamer "VIKING,"

Captain CASTLE, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 11, 1876.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The Steamship "NAPLES"

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT
LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *IRAOUADY*, Commandant GUYARD, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPOILS, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Speed will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 19th April, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 12, 1876. ap20



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;
ALSO,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
MONGOLIA, Captain A. COLEMAN, with
Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and
CARGO, will leave this for the above places,
on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, at
Noon.
CARGO will be received on board until
Noon; SPOILS and PARCELS at the
Office until 3 p.m. on the 21st April.
For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Russian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
other Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from inaccuracy
on such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the
option of forwarding all Goods ship-
ped by their Steamers for Europe through
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for
the purpose.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, April 13, 1876. ap22

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on MONDAY, the 1st May,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. of regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 1, 1876. my1

For Sale.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$10 per case (1 dozen).
Pints, \$10 do do (2 do).
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.
Bourbon WHISKY.
\$5 per case (1 dozen).
For Sale at
HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, June 25, 1876. 11

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 3, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Marts, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, Jan 27, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.
Life Policies effected during the year
1876, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Intimations.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the Estate of the late A.
MARCUS DALL, and all Persons indebted
to the same, are requested to communicate
immediately with the Undersigned.

H. LOWCOCK,
Executor.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap21

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to
inform the Public that they have
Established themselves as
BUTCHERS AND GENERAL
COMPRADORES.

At No. 1, Graham Street,
And are prepared to Supply Fresh and Salt
Provisions and STORES; also, WINES, SPI-
RITS and ALBS of every description.

MATHEW & Co.,
Hongkong, March 25, 1876. my6

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE
YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the above Estate are requested
to send in Particulars of the same to the
Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of
April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the
said Estate are requested to Pay to the
Undersigned their several Debts without
delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

VOL. IV., No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,
\$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language,
The Folklore of China,
Pao-wei The Cleopatra of China,
An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty
Years of Foreign Intercourse with
China,
One Page from Choo Foo-toe,
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The Wrecked Tree,
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sponding Committee of the Relig-
ious Soc.,
Hongkong School-Book Committee,
Chinese Wells,
Chinese Bread-Loading Gun,
History of the Maritime Provinces,
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China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

Intimations.

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NOTICE.
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FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
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assimilated to those of the *China Mail*.
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the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
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at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Ma CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Tat Street; Mr. Shi Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, In front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Bonam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong
Amoy.—Chiu Cheong Hong, Mook Kai
Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Mari-
time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mari-
time Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Mari-
time Customs; Mr. Chuen Sing Hoi, Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Muni-
cipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohung Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tat Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express carriers who carry the
official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, to
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

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and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
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CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

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Intimations.

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POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet *IRAOU-
ADY*, will be despatched on
THURSDAY, the 20th Inst., with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom via Marseilles; to Europe,
Salgon, Singapore, Galle, Madras,
Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and
Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 19th Inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 20th Inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom or
to Singapore may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 6, 1876. ap20

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet *MONGOLIA*,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c

imagined. When the energetic Ting came into office, he enquired into everything, and the result was the despatch of a mandarin here to get evidence of the fraud. This mandarin returned on the 7th instant by the Yesso, and ere this the swindling official has, no doubt, been placed in durance vile. Some say his punishment is likely to be deapitation, as he is liable to be tried by martial law, the fraud being perpetrated while war was expected with Japan, and in a transaction connected with warfare.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the woman Chun Achow, who took opium in consequence of a quarrel with her husband, was resumed to-day before Jas. Russell, Esq., Coroner, and a jury, comprising Messrs J. M. O. Lima, Hyde and Oxley. Dr Wharry was present, and in answer to the jury said there was a decoction of a shrub shown him the other day;—the shrub was like broom; it was an infusion probably of cold water. It might have been an emetic, but it seems to have been given when the woman was insensible, as there was none in the stomach. Probably any medical aid would have been of no avail.—Tang Along, district watchman No. 19, said when he was called, the woman was dead, and whilst he was there the first wife ran away; he was told the deceased was the second wife, and that the two had quarrelled. He had the woman who told him at court.—The husband, recalled, denied that he had more than one wife, and said the deceased only was his wife.—Wong tai mah, an old woman, was called, and she denied that she ever said anything to the district watchman about first or second wife.—The interpreter of the charge room proved that the husband reported that his second wife had taken opium in consequence of a quarrel with his second wife.—The inquest was further adjourned for enquiry until Thursday next, at 4 p.m.

By the *Emeralda*, which arrived this morning, we have received our usual Manila files to the 12th instant, but they contain no news of any particular interest. Long letters both private and military, regarding the defensive works being pushed on towards completion in Sooloo, are published for general information. In one of these military correspondents letters, published in the *Comercio* on the 11th, the writer says, "I hope to fix in my next the day of our return to Manila. It depends on the termination of the defensive works, which are progressing rapidly." The following are the vessels in Manila which have taken the berth for different ports:—*Caroline Magnus* for London, *Italia* for Falmouth, *Victoria* for Singapore, Cadiz, and Liverpool, *Isles of the South* for San Francisco, *Sir William Wallace* for New York, *Bureau* for Falmouth, *Hermann* for Liverpool, *Wittier* for San Francisco, *Zhorab* for New York, *Paragua* for Singapore, *Elisa Shaw* for London.

The American Barque *Metis* has been got off, and is now in Manila; and we have heard that the American Schooner *Fanny Hare* has been heavily fined for having an incorrect manifest. The sum stated is much too large to command credence.

The following telegrams were published in the *Daily Press* of this morning:—

London, 9th April.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of General Dana.

The French state of siege has been raised. The motion of Lord Shaftesbury on the Royal Titles Bill has been rejected.

Sir Anderson questioned Sir Darsali as to whether there was any precedent for the Queen being absent abroad during the Session. Sir Darsali cited a precedent in 1872 and explained that the present reasons were strictly domestic.

There are rumors of the illness and temporary retirement of the Ovar and a Regency under the Czarovitch.

Cambridge won the race by four lengths. The Queen's Title Bill has passed the House of Lords.

Kypt has postponed for three months the payment of the April and May Bonds.

London, 11th April.—An Indian Loan of four millions sterling has been issued in London.

The Title of Empress has been approved by Russia.

The *Surat* has been towed into Lisbon with a damaged shaft. The *Australia* has been despatched to tranship the mails, cargo and passengers. The *Brindisi* mail has been postponed until the 21st April.

Shanghai, 14th April.—Arrived from Hongkong the steamship *Qualtor*.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Easter Day, 15th April, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion at 11, Ball Chapel—Presbyter, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain, on behalf of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage; First Lesson, Exodus, xii. to verse 29; Second Lesson, Revelation, i. 7. 10 to 19; Christ Our Passover, Gregorian Tone; Proper Psalms, 2, 57 and 111, Gregorian Tone; Te Deum, Mercer, No. 2; Benediction, Mercer No. 8; Anthem, "Christ Our Passover is sacrificed for us," Goss, No. 874, Anthem Book; Kyrie, C. F. A. Sangster, Creed, Marbeck; Hymn, before Sermon, No. 43.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. O. J. Corrie, M.A.; First Lesson, Exodus, xii. to v. 29; Second Lesson, John, xii. 11 to v. 19; Proper Psalms, 113, 114, 118, Monk No. 165; Magnificat, Parian Tones; Nunc Dimittis, Parian Tones; Anthem, "Saviour again to Thy dear name we raise," No. 47 in Anthem Book; Hymn, after Sermon, No. 26 in Mercer.

Military Service, 8 a.m.—Hymn 107; Matins, Whitfield in F.; Easter Anthem, Matins; Te Deum, Mornington; Jubilate, Gibbons; For Holy Anthem, Hymn 117; Before Sermon, Hymn 110. Reader, Preacher and Colerant, Rev. W. H. Baynes, Garrison Chaplain.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point, 11 a.m.—Hymn 107; Matins, Easter Anthem, 106, Monk; Te Deum, No. 3, Boyce; Jubilate, 134, Russell; Introit, Hymn 117; Before Sermon, Hymn 110. Reader, Preacher and Colerant, Rev. W. H. Baynes, Seamen's Chaplain.

5 p.m. Evensong.—Hymn 107; Hymn 114.

A CRICKET match was played to-day between an Eleven from the Detached Squadron and Eleven from the Cricket Club. The following are the Eleves, with the score made in each innings:—

Squadron (1st Innings)	
Mr. Tims (Newcastle),	6
Mr. Moore (Narcissus),	26
Lt. Poe (Topaze),	2
Capt. Lord Chas. Scott (Narcissus),	1
Lt. Osborne,	1
" Payne,	1
" Hareness,	11
Capt. Kay, R.M.,	1
Mr. Bethune (Topaze),	9
Mr. Cookrains,	0
Mr. Sargeant (Newcastle),	0
Byes and leg byes,	7
	66

Club.	
1st.	2nd.
Messrs Handley,	10
Deane,	2
Sanderson,	30
Head,	1
Darby,	2
Taylor,	3
Johnson,	2
Tobin,	1
Wodehouse,	3
McEwen,	2
Gibb,	0
Byes and leg byes,	8
	121

Play began at 11.15. The Club went first to the wickets and scored 64, out of which 30 runs were made by Sanderson. The Squadron in their first innings made 66, 25 being gained by Mr Moore of the *Narcissus*. The eleven appeared to be pretty evenly matched. The second innings was commenced at 4 o'clock; when the Club scored 121, making in all 185. The Squadron had made 21, with 3 wickets down when the Stumps were drawn. The game will be renewed next week.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting.)

April 15, 1876.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Woo Aye, a hawker, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cooked meat of different descriptions, fowls' feet &c. He was selling out "meat and pork for sale." The defendant said he collected the beef from which soup had been made and any other refuse of meat from European houses. Fined 20s, in default 14 days' hard labour.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

Chun Amook, a boy 13 years of age, was charged with stealing a bangle off the wrist of a girl. He was sent to 21 days' hard labour, the first and the last seven days of that period to be in solitary confinement, and he was to be flogged ten strokes on entering and leaving the goal.

A DISOBEDIENT SERVANT.

Ho Alo, servant in the employ of Mr Ford, was charged by his master for refusing to obey the complainant's lawful and reasonable orders. The complainant begged to withdraw the summons, as the defendant had subsequently done what he was told to do and expressed sorrow for his disobedience. The defendant was consequently discharged with a caution.

A SMOKEING DIVAN.

Chang Sam, a coolie, was arrested by virtue of a warrant in a house in Kowloon and charged by P. O. Weston with selling samhu without a license. Evidence showed the place to be a drinking and an opium smoking saloon. The prisoner was fined \$25, in default two months' hard labour.

Chan Asee, a married woman; Li Akum, a barber; and Wong Akit, a married woman, were charged by another married woman, named Leung Asee, residing at No. 75 Wellington Street, the first with stealing her box containing clothing to the value of \$100, and the second and third with the unlawful possession of a portion of the property.

The prosecutrix said her husband was at Shanghai, having gone on business. She lived at No. 75 Wellington Street, and the first prisoner also lived on the same floor. Her box of clothing was in a room on the 10th instant and on the 11th she missed the box and suspecting the first prisoner told her she was going to report the matter. The first prisoner said No, do not, and she would see if she could find the box. On the 13th she asked her again and she said she had heard something about it, but she was not to be impatient and again asked her not to report to the police. She however did report, and went round the pawn shops with the police and recovered some of her clothing. From the police investigation they apprehended the second and third prisoners. Her box was found by the police in their house in Talingah. Chinese constable Tam Aloi said on finding the clothes in pawnshops the pawnbrokers produced the first two prisoners, and from what the first one said he found the box in their house.

The case was remanded until the 19th instant.

China.

(N.Y.E.-O.R.W.)

(Courier Correspondent.)

Kwei-yang Fu, March 6th. The political atmosphere is a little more serene than it was last month, some of the rebels having been captured or betrayed, and beheaded. One unfortunate prisoner was

brought in yesterday with great pomp, being carried by four bearers, and escorted by two hundred of his former companions in arms. He is to be made the black sheep of this rebel movement, although it is well known that he could not possibly have had anything more to do with the movement than any other simple combatant, who felt aggrieved at being cheated out of his pay by his officers or the Government, and thus following suit in seeking revenge for the wrongs he had suffered.

I may also mention the fact that Major-General Meany has been offered his old post as Chief of the Foreign Armory, but has not yet accepted it, on account of the present state of affairs in Yunnan. He declined to accept two much better positions in the North last year, first, that of Superintendent of coast defences in Shan-tung, then that of foreign attaché to the Chinese Mission to England. The General is now busy in his researches after medicinal roots peculiar to the province.

In my next I will give you some information concerning the Yunnan affair. At present I only know that the Chinese consider it as good as settled; that all the officers are said to have been caught, and to be held in readiness to hand over to the 'Yang-Chai,' on his arrival at the city.

NEWSPAPERS.

(Courier Correspondent.)

27th March, 1876.

On the 23rd instant the steamship *Shane* entered our port, but there was so much floating ice in the river that its approach was delayed, and the Captain wisely returned outside the limits of the harbour, where he found a steamer moored for his steamer. Next day he once more tried the harbour, but had again to retire. By the 26th instant, however, so much of the ice had disappeared that the steamer was enabled to remain within the ordinary bounds of the harbour, although it had to shift its place once or twice to avoid great floes of ice. The first sailing vessel entered the harbour on the 26th instant. To-day 27th instant, ten sailing ships entered the harbour, and tomorrow the steamer *Shane* is advertised to leave for Shanghai via Chefoo. The winter has been very severe, but in many respects a pleasant one. A short series of agreeable social evenings was brought to a close last Tuesday, (21st instant) by six of the residents appearing in an amusing farce. The acting throughout was capital, and the audience by its hearty laughter showed how highly it appreciated the efforts of the different artists. The ladies of the settlement were kind enough to play accompaniments on the piano for the different singers who appeared, and in this way, very materially contributed to the success of these satisfactory meetings. On the evening of Saturday and most of Sunday we had a severe storm of wind, rain and snow.

Japan.

(Japan Mail.)

The U. S. Consul-General has received a report from Capt. Connor, master of the pilot boat *Black Hawk*, that on the 26th instant, about 8 p.m., when he was off Misaki, four miles below Sagami Light, a junk, manned with Japanese, armed with pikes and spears, came alongside his boat, and demanded that he drive off the junk; but the next morning another junk, in which there were twelve armed men, boarded his boat, cut his sails, drove their pikes into the sides of his boat, and took away his four sendos. He was going to abandon his boat, and return to Yokohama overland, when the sendos were sent back to him. The outrage has been made the subject of representation to the Kencho.—*Herald*.

The Kunaiho (Department of the Imperial Household) has sent for exhibition at the Yedo Exposition some rare works of art, executed in copper before the Christian era. They are of Chinese manufacture.

Ando, a physician who practices in the Chinese school of medicine, has recently opened a hospital at Anikusa in Yedo to which many sufferers have already resorted.

A person from Yedo was arrested in Yedo on Thursday, having been found wearing a sword. The sword was confiscated by the police. This, the *Hochi Shimbun* observes, is the first instance of an arrest under the late regulation.

The Governor of Kioto, departing from the regulations laid down for the governance of the press, has decided that all numbers of the local newspaper shall be submitted to his examination previous to their publication. This occasion a delay and considerable inconvenience to the public, whose medium of daily news is thus unnecessarily withheld.

SINGULAR INCIDENT ON THE SAN FRANCISCO PASSAGE.

By the last mail from San Francisco we received a letter from a gentleman who made the passage, hence to San Francisco in the *China*, on the 30th January last. Our correspondent relates a startling incident which occurred during the passage. One morning, between midnight and one a.m., several European passengers were talking on deck previous to going to bed, when a Chinese passenger was seen to rush on deck, lean his hands on the railing between the hurricane and lower decks, and thrust his head through a window at the same time muttering something in Chinese. The Europeans thought he was simply mad, and contented themselves with bestowing on him such sympathy as they could spare. And dire a calamity as sea-sickness is, the amount of sympathy it commands from those who are free from it is not great. But to the horror and astonishment of the people who witnessed what followed, and were too far off to prevent it, the man suddenly lifted himself through the window and hurled himself into the sea. The part of the ship he fell from was forward and only about 20 feet distant from the paddle-wheel. The alarm was instantly given, the engines were stopped and the crew went instantly to quarters. But, as the night was very dark, and there was neither sight nor sound of the man overboard, and as it was one hundred chances to one that he had been killed by the wheel, the steamer, after a few minutes' delay, resumed her path across the wide waters, without having lowered a boat, and the man was entered in the ship's log as having fallen overboard, and been lost, and his effects were collected and put on one side to be handed over to the authorities on the arrival of the vessel at San Francisco. But, at eight o'clock in the morning, one of the stowage watchmen, happening to look into the paddle box, saw to his astonishment, a Chinaman standing there stock-still on the beam, and holding on to one of the iron bars which secure the box to the side of the vessel. He was soon rescued from his perilous position and was found to be the man who had thrown himself overboard eight hours before. He was faint and stiff; and, on being handed out

from his refuge, where large volumes of water were thrown over him at every stroke of the paddle, he was given into the care of the doctor, who found that, with the exception of a bruised and nearly flayed face he had sustained no injury. Our correspondent explains his escape after this fashion: After flinging himself into the water, he must have sunk below the wheel. Either as he rose one of the boats, of the paddle caught and carried him upward, or by a wash of the sea lifted on to the beam where, with a natural instinct he caught the iron bar which saved his life. After his miraculous rescue he was kept for two days in the cabin, until he was discharged by the Surgeon. The Captain then, thinking that his lesson would have cured him of any suicidal tendency, sent him to his place among the other Chinese passengers. The very same night he made a desperate attempt to cut his throat with a piece of looking glass, but was restrained in time by some other Chinese passengers, and again brought before the Captain, who had him locked up and watched until his arrival in San Francisco, where he was handed over to the proper authorities. The reason assigned by his friends on board for these deliberate attempts at self-destruction is that the patient thought "the devil was after him," because in face of the expressed wish of his mother (in China) he had decided upon going to join his father, in San Francisco. The old lady, broken hearted at the loss of her son, had fulfilled a threat she had often uttered, that if he left her she would poison herself. The would-be suicide is described by our correspondent as a good-looking, well-made young man of some twenty years, in the full enjoyment of his senses, but oppressed with melancholy at the thought that he had been the cause of his mother's death, which event was made known to him before the departure of the steamer.—*Japan Gazette*.

Singapore Items.

Our Singapore exchanges extend to April 8th, and we reproduce the following paragraphs:—

The British barque *Spinaway*, Captain Pringle, besides 18 horses, has brought from Fremantle a cargo of 289 tons Sandalwood and 2 tons pearl shells. At auction the horses fetched an average price of \$157.

The meeting of Council on the 27th March was summoned for the special purpose of considering a Bill to provide by law for the arrest and detention of State Prisoners. It appears that the Government without such a measure could not bring such prisoners to trial in the present state of the law. The Colonial Secretary, in introducing the Bill, stated that it practically threw the responsibility of dealing with such prisoners on the Governor in Executive Council, and that it was practically the same as the Bombay Legislature had passed to meet the same difficulty, while a similar law existed in every Presidency in India. The Bill was successively put through all its stages and passed. This was the only business transacted, except that Col. Smith, H. M. 80th Regiment, Commandant in the Straits Settlements, was sworn in as Member of Council, and the Council was then adjourned sine die.

The Indian papers continue to discuss the fall in the value of silver and consequent low rate of exchange, and the remedies suggested continue to be as numerous and various as ever. The Indian Government meanwhile has been quietly adopting practical measures to force up the rate of exchange, but whether these measures will have any lengthened results or be ultimately successful remains to be seen. In addition to the Secretary of State's stopping or reducing his monthly drafts on the Indian Government, to the disbursement we suppose of the Exchange Bank, a large sterling loan, stated to be £12,000,000, is being got up, and about the middle of last month, the Indian Government withdrew, within a week, from the Banks of Bengal and Bombay about 70 crores of Rupees, it was said, for the currency Departments, with the result, as a matter of course, that all the Banks have been compelled to send to England for silver, which consequently must rise in price in accordance with the demand. It is, however, we are afraid, rather uphill work and the necessary strain may not be sustained.

In consequence of the death of W. G. Campion, Esq., a member of the Bar, the sitting of the Supreme Court were adjourned on the 8th until next day.

A report was received by Government on the 7th from Malacca that a body of armed men said to come from Pahang and to be led by Datu Anter had attacked the Police Station at Qualla Pels and killed a Police Constable. Captain Murray had left Raas on the 23rd March with all the available force at his disposal to repel the attack, and on the 6th instant, Raas was reinforced from Malacca by 40 men of the 10th Regiment and 10 Artillerymen. The small body of Police stationed at Qualla Jampole have come in to Malacca, finding their communications with Sunghe Ujong cut off. It has been thought desirable to send down a reinforcement of 50 of the 8th Regiment by H. M. S. *Rindow*, and H. E. the Governor followed on the 8th in the *Modeste*, being anxious to ascertain the state of affairs on the spot. Sir W. Jervois is expected back on Monday morning. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious disturbance, but there is little information beyond rumours.

THE WAR IN SOOLOO.

From the Manila *Comercio* of the 13th instant, the following further intelligence from Sooloo is translated:—

The army and the squadron are fortifying one of the kottas here (Sooloo) to house and shelter the garrison which has to remain here. Since the day of the taking of Sooloo, few of the enemy have made their appearance; but it is intended to seek for them in their lurking places. It is known here that the Sultan is on the opposite coast of the island, enjoying himself in his harem, and also indulging in opium and other barbarian pleasures. Without any exception, all the troops, volunteers, and convicts behave admirably, all of them strictly fulfilling their duty. The army is supplied with whatever provisions are required, and with everything necessary for a campaign.

Postscript.—Brigadier Tabada has taken a kotta inland armed with eleven bronze cannon; we suffered some loss. It is believed that towards the end of April, he shall have fortified these kottas.

The following translations are from the letters of the *Diario de Manila's* special correspondent in Sooloo:—

Sooloo, 4th March.

"I understand that since I began to write these letters people here become

inquisitive to know something of Sooloo, its kottas, its situation &c., &c., and I purpose to satisfy their curiosity as far as I can. Sooloo as seen by us afar off shortly before the bombardment, was a town which, judging from its appearance and the crowding together of its inhabitants, could not have contained less than eleven thousand souls. It lies at the foot of a very high mountain. Although there were a great number of houses there from the beach inland, the largest and best-looking of them were built over the sea for about half-a-mile, at right angles to the beach, and forming parallel rows connected by means of communication. Its appearance when viewed from afar off could not be more interesting than it was, because Sooloo, even from in front, resembled a collection of snakes proceeding in a threatening attitude from the land to the sea. Building the houses there over the water may have its reasons, but in any case it may be considered as a cause of disease owing to the emanations perceptible at low water, to which we found it hard to accustom ourselves. Amongst the houses built over the water were three covered with zinc; one of which was three stories high; the Vandal of Sooloo having set fire to them doubtless to prevent our occupying them. The first of them is occupied by the General in chief and his staff &c. In the neighbourhood is a detachment of the Civil guard. There is nothing out of the way in its outward appearance, inside it everything is arranged in the Chinese fashion. On some of its walls is paper painted with representations of Chinese combats. There is a large house with moveable platforms, and with small rooms provided with but little light and ventilation. Its general appearance is that of a public opium smoking shop. Notwithstanding this, we must believe what we have been told, which is that this house belonged to a very wealthy Chinaman, married to a daughter of the Sultan. On one of the outward walls we saw pasted, a page of an illustrated English periodical. Having described to you the appearance of Sooloo before the bombardment, it is proper that I should also describe what it was after the richly deserved lesson taught its inhabitants. On landing, nothing else is seen but a heap of ashes, amongst which some houses that escaped the flames are standing uninjured. Amongst the few houses saved is the mosque, the outward appearance of which is that of a plank shed covered with thatch; inside, its form is rectangular, with one side lower than the others, and it is supported by six octagonal wooden pillars. It has a circular window and an enormous cylinder made of a single block of wood about 3 metres broad and two in circumference. This cylinder which was covered with parchment upon which our troops entered, resembled perfectly an immense drum, the use of which was no doubt to call the sons of Mahomet to prayer. I may say that the shed had nothing of a temple about it, unless perhaps that of savages. The shells have increased considerably the quantity of light it stood in need of, and on all sides we saw traces of the accurate fire from our men of war and shore batteries. In the Kottas the aspect of destruction and misery prevailing everywhere is impossible to describe. In Daniel's Kotta five smooth bore cannon were found, and that they must have been thrown into the neighbouring pools of water, if there had not been time to carry them away. In Tinkian's Kotta cannon of various calibres were left. In that of the Sultan were found 6 cannon. In the last Kotta that was taken, that called *San Idal Paulina Araas* 14 cannon were captured, including ten *lanchas* or culverins well polished and out. The Kotta of Daniel was wholly covered with vegetation, and its position was only known from the smoke of the discharges, and from a kind of advanced ravelin which stretched out to the margin of the sea, and which was connected with the Kotta side by a stockade. The height of this Kotta on the side facing the sea is about 8 metres, and to reach it a mangrove swamp, full of water, had to be passed. Its walls, 3 metres thick, were formed on the outside and inside, by immense piles driven vertically, connected by others horizontally, in the hollows between which are

so strong that the artillery can scarcely make any impression on them. The form of the Kotta is an irregular square, and it is about 80 metres on each side. The Kotta of Tinkian is almost as high as that of Daniel. Its walls are almost of a construction similar to Daniel's and display a nearly right angle; the fire from which may be directed on one side towards the sea, and on the other may enfilade the coast towards Daniel's Kotta. Two of the angles of this Kotta include in one of their extremities a large wooden stockade, which encloses a structure on the land side; and from another side a low wall similar to that of the Kottas connects it with the Sultan's Kotta. A river discharges itself, which is fed both by tidal water and sweet water from the mountains. Over this river a wooden bridge is roughly built, but very strong.

The kotta last taken which as I have said, is the most important one captured hitherto, is called the Kotta of *Baca del Paimio Araas*. Its position, in any other hands might have been impregnable; it is half way up a mountain, and at the end of a causeway beginning at the Kotta of the Sultan. It stands upon a little table-land apparently natural; its surface is about 800 square metres, the part facing the causeway has six embrasures in which had been cannon of various calibres—there were cannon also on the platform at the walls. On the S. side there were two newly constructed embrasures. The N. side is the only one accessible, and where the least resistance was offered as was ascertained afterwards. Its form is irregular, but as a whole, it is that of a parallelogram. The height of this Kotta is 25 metres on its W., S. and N. sides. Towards the E. the table land forms a slope, which connects it with the neighbouring mountains. At the bottom of the ravine is a river of clear water, which surrounds the Kotta on all sides. Vulnerable parts also washed by the river which passes through many wide swamps lower down. The forest around this Kotta is very thick, but with open spaces, which are under cultivation; and even with gardens well cultivated. Inside this Kotta were found 23 corpses of Soolooes including those of two women. It is believed that the Soolooes evacuated it after the attack with great haste, because they are accustomed to carry off their dead and wounded. There were four houses and several sheds of plank and thatch, and in one of these were found three large beds like platforms, with carved wood on the sides. On one of the partition walls there was a

clock. There were also found a three-legged stool and a levelling instrument. Many of those present at the taking of this Kotta, say that they saw a European dressed in a dark jacket, light coloured trousers and a *salacot* (a sort of hat).

No returns had been published of the Spanish losses in Sooloo, but the *Diario* assures its readers that these losses are not so heavy as rumour would have it. The losses of the Soolooes are supposed to be great, but cannot be ascertained owing to their custom of carrying off all their dead and wounded men, when they can. The Sooloo correspondent of the *Orient* says that during the assault on the Kottas at the town of that name, the Soolooes fought with the courage of despair, like wild beasts surrounded in their lair; and that during the attack on the eight Kottas, on the 1st March, their resistance was heroic.—*Straits Times*.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Feb. 18, 1876.

There is but little increased activity in business since my last report, although it is evident the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia will give a stimulus to various branches of trade, for which there is already considerable preparation. All staple commodities are low, and in some cases, very much reduced with limited importations for the season. Buyers generally restrict themselves to actual wants in their purchases.

Matting.—The market was opened this week with an offering at auction, with very moderate sales at the following prices. Contract Footing, 4/4 white 21 cents, 4/4 red-check 23 cents. Mauding contract, 4/4 white 23 cents, 4/4 red-check 25 cents. Double Imperial Mauding, 4/4 white, 27 cents, 4/4 red-check, 29 cents. Large buyers evinced no disposition to purchase at these rates. For common cargo quality 17 to 18 cents offered, for 4/4 white. Nothing has been done in "Fancyos."

Fire Crackers.—Latest telegrams from China report total exports for the season, up to February 15, at 200,000 boxes, against 290,000 last season. In anticipation of an active demand for the Centennial celebration, the stock in warehouse and to arrive has been concentrated, and prices advanced to \$2.75 per box, duty paid, for lots. By the invoice \$1.35 to 1.45 gold, in bond, for long and short count.

Farm Leaf Turn.—4,200 cases sold at 2 cents. Stock about 8,000 cases, mostly in jobbers' hands, who are selling them at 2 cents.

Straw Braid and Hata.—A few parcels of white and mottled Braid have been sold at from 22 to 25 cents per piece for mottled, and 30 to 31 cents for white. A small lot of Hata sold. Fair stock of Braid on the market, and a few Canton Hata.

Raw Silk.—No new feature in Silk; a little more active demand for the lower grades of Lucklow and Oumeluck re-reel, owing to a temporary revival of the fringes trade. I quote the former at \$4.37 to 4.75, and the latter at \$4.12 to 4.25; Catagou at \$4.50 to 5 per lb, in currency at 6 month's credit.

Arrived from Hongkong.—Faith and H. N. Carlton.

Quotations.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876.	
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash,	625
" credit,	630
" Old Patna, cash,	615
" credit,	620
" New Benares, cash,	620
" credit,	625
" Old Benares, cash,	635
" credit,	630
" New Malwa, cash,	630
" credit,	635
" Allowance Teels, 16 to 48	
" Old Malwa, cash,	630
" credit,	635
" Allowance Teels, 16 to 36	
CAMPFIRE	15 to 16
QUICKSILVER	8 to 8 1/2
SALTPETRE	5 to 5 1/2

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight,	3/10
Credit, 6 months' sight,	3/10
On Calcutta, Bank demand,	220

UNFINISHED STILL.

1911-12-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as this case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the rate is, Letters, 5 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 5 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 12; 4 oz. Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 4 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Auen, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c., Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate.

Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
Brindisi (Br.).....	30	6
Marseilles (Fr.).....	30	6
Southampton (U.S.).....	24	4
St. Francisco (U.S.).....	24	4
By Priv. Steamer 12 2		
via Brindisi 24 6	4	6
	12	12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Parcel Post.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).		
If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr W. H. Noley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.		

Continent, &c., of Europe.	(Br.) via Brindisi.	(Fr.) via Trieste.	(U.S.) via Marseilles.
Austria.....	18	22	16
Belgium.....	18	22	16
Germany.....	18	22	16
Holland.....	18	22	16
Hungary.....	18	22	16
Luxemburg.....	18	22	16
Switzerland.....	18	22	16
Denmark.....	18	24	18
Faroe Islands.....	18	24	18
Sweden.....	18	24	18
Finland.....	18	24	18
Roumania.....	18	24	18
Serbia.....	18	24	18
Norway.....	18	26	18
Sweden.....	18	26	18
Russia.....	18	26	18
Registration To all the above	12	12	D.P.

By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books, Patterns.
France, (—1 oz.).....	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Italy.....	14	12	2	6
Spain.....	24	None	4	7
Brindisi (1 oz.).....	18	None	C.S.	C.S.
Southampton.....	18	None	8	3 (2 oz.)
Portugal.....	24	None	4	7
Gibraltar.....	24	None	4	7
Brindisi (1 oz.).....	18	D.P.	C.S.	C.S.
Southampton.....	18	16	6	3 (2 oz.)
Turkey.....	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)
British Office.....	22	12	4	16
Austrian Office.....	22	12	4	16
Greece (1 oz.).....	12	None	C.P.	C.P.
Gibraltar.....	24	8	4	8
Malta.....	8	8	2	8

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books, Patterns.
France & Algeria.....	12	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Italy.....	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Spain.....	18	None	C.S.	C.S.
Portugal.....	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Turkey.....	12	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Greece.....	12	None	C.P.	C.P.
Gibraltar.....	18	None	C.S.	C.S.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
40	16	8	12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
34	16	8	12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
52	8	12

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 12; 4 oz. Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 4 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Auen, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c., Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate.

Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
Brindisi (Br.).....	30	6
Marseilles (Fr.).....	30	6
Southampton (U.S.).....	24	4
St. Francisco (U.S.).....	24	4
By Priv. Steamer 12 2		
via Brindisi 24 6	4	6
	12	12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Parcel Post.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).		
If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr W. H. Noley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.		

Continent, &c., of Europe.	(Br.) via Brindisi.	(Fr.) via Trieste.	(U.S.) via Marseilles.
Austria.....	18	22	16
Belgium.....	18	22	16
Germany.....	18	22	16
Holland.....	18	22	16
Hungary.....	18	22	16
Luxemburg.....	18	22	16
Switzerland.....	18	22	16
Denmark.....	18	24	18
Faroe Islands.....	18	24	18
Sweden.....	18	24	18
Finland.....	18	24	18
Roumania.....	18	24	18
Serbia.....	18	24	18
Norway.....	18	26	18
Sweden.....	18	26	18
Russia.....	18	26	18
Registration To all the above	12	12	D.P.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is regarded as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet which contains any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters, photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

A book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practically, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of seeds, down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing any thing of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of glass, samples of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, metal pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubings, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, via France, India cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet in any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consigned letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any place not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

Honolulu: Letters, 6 Cents per 1 oz.; Newspapers, 2 Cents; Books, 4 Cents per 4 oz.

Brazil: Letters, 15 Cents per 1 oz. Peru, Chili &c.: Letters, 22 Cents per 1 oz.; Newspapers, 4 Cents; Books, 10 Cents per 4 oz.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other.

The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either water or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail, for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Galle.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED TO LONDON ONLY.—Many persons are in the habit of

addressing Letters &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed; that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

It is not generally possible to count the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post Office receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 16 for Calcutta, 3 for Penang, 5 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz, that one box was duly received.

Stamps, for Postal purposes, of the values of 2, 3, 5, and 10, can be obtained at the Post Office.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £2,.....18 Cents.

Above £2 and not exceeding £5,.....36 Cents.

" 5 and not exceeding £10,.....72 Cents.

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange ruling on the day of arrival of the advices of such orders.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,70

